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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a reactive tinting compound for tinted contact lens comprising the steps [[step]] of:
  - (a) carrying out a reaction of a first compound with a second compound to generate a product of reactive tinting compound,

wherein

the first compound [[is]] comprises primarily a hydrophilic compound with pendant hydroxyl and unsaturated vinyl groups, and

the second compound is a radiation-absorbing and water soluble dye with substituted fluoro-chloropyrimidine or  $\beta$ -sulphatoethylsulphone reactive group; and

- (b) recovering the product after the reaction is completed.
- 2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of the first compound to the second compound is 1/1 to 5/1.
- (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first compound is selected
  from a group consisting of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxylethyl acrylate, and
  glycerol methacrylate.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second compound with substituted <u>fluoro-chloropyrimidine</u> difluoro-chloropyrimidine reactive group is C.I. Reactive Blue 114.

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- 5. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second compound with substituted \(\beta\)-sulphatoethylsulphone reactive group is selected from a group consisting of C. I. Reactive Yellow 15, C. I. Reactive Red 180, C. I. Reactive Blue 19, and C. I. Reactive Blue 21.
- (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises the steps of:
  - (i) preparing a mixture of the first compound, a base compound, and a polymerization inhibitor in water;
  - (ii) mixing the second compound with the mixture of step (i); and
  - (iii) initiating a synthesis reaction of the reactive tinting compound under heating.
- 7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio of the first compound to the second compound is 1/1 to 5/1.
- 8. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the first compound is selected from a group consisting of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxylethyl acrylate, and glycerol methacrylate.
- 9. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the second compound is C. I. Reactive Blue 114 (RB 114).
- 10. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the base compound is selected from a group consisting of ammonia, alkaline metal hydroxide, and salt of alkaline metal.

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- 11. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio of the base compound to the second compound is 1/1 to 5/1.
- 12. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is selected from a group consisting of hydroquinone, methyl hydroquinone, hydroquinone monomethyl ether, catechol and pyrogallol.
- 13. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is0.02 to 3% based on the weight of the first compound.
- 14. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the reaction is at 50 to 100 °C.
- 15. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the reaction is for 12 to 24 hours.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises the steps of
  - i) activating the second compound with a base compound in water,
  - ii) mixing the first compound with the resulting mixture of step i);
  - iii) optionally mixing a polymerization inhibitor with the mixture of step ii); and
  - iv) initiating a synthesis reaction of the reactive tinting compound.
- 17. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the activating step is at 30 to 80 °C.

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- 18. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the activating step is for 0.5 to 4 hours.
- 19. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the molar ratio of the first compound to the second compound is 1/1 to 5/1.
- 20. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the first compound is selected from a group consisting of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxylethyl acrylate, and glycerol methacrylate.
- 21. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the second compound is selected from a group consisting of C. I. Reactive Yellow 15, C. I. Reactive Red 180, C. I. Reactive Blue 19, and C. I. Reactive Blue 21.
- 22. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the base compound is selected from a group consisting of ammonia, alkaline metal hydroxide and salt of alkaline metal.
- 23. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the molar ratio of the base compound to the second compound is 1/1 to 5/1.
- 24. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is selected from a group consisting of hydroquinone, methyl hydroquinone, hydroquinone monomethyl ether, catechol and pyrogallol.

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- 25. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is 0.02 to 3% based on the weight of the first compound.
- 26. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the reaction is at room temperature to 50 °C.
- 27. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the reaction is for 12 to 24 hours.
- 28. (Currently Amended) A reactive tinting compound which is prepared by the steps comprising
  - (1) carrying out a reaction of a first compound with a second compound to generate a product of reactive tinting compound,

wherein

the first compound [[is]] comprises primarily a hydrophilic compound with pendant hydroxyl and unsaturated vinyl groups, and

the second compound is a radiation-absorbing and water soluble dye with substituted fluoro-chloropyrimidine or \( \beta\)-sulphatoethylsulphone reactive group; and

(2) recovering the reactive tinting compound after the reaction is completed.

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- 29. (Currently Amended) A tinted contact lens comprising a hydrophilic monomer material, an inert diluent, an acrylic crosslinker with multiple unsaturated vinyl groups and a reactive tinting compound which is prepared by the steps comprising
  - a. carrying out a reaction of a first compound with a second compound to generate a product of reactive tinting compound,

wherein

the first compound [[is]] comprises primarily a hydrophilic compound with pendant hydroxyl and unsaturated vinyl groups, and

the second compound is a radiation-absorbing and water soluble dye with substituted fluoro-chloropyrimidine or  $\beta$ -sulphatoethylsulphone reactive group; and

- b. recovering the product after the reaction is completed.
- 30. (Original) The lens of claim 29 wherein the amount of the reactive tinting compound is 0.01 to 0.25 % based on the weight of the hydrophilic monomer material.
- 31. (Original) The lens of claim 29 wherein the hydrophilic monomer material comprises hydroxy ethyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, and N-vinyl pyrrolidone.
- 32. (Original) The lens of claim 29 wherein the acrylic crosslinker with multiple unsaturated vinyl groups is selected from a group consisting of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate and trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate.